

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

No. 230.

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

## THE "ARMY OF OBSERVATION."

The following paragraph from the New York Express of Tuesday morning gives us the first intimation that the military forces of the United States at Corpus Christi have been ordered to move westward of that position: a movement so little required under present circumstances that, we should think, as it must have been directed before the recent pacific advances from Mexico, it will of course have been countermanded in time to prevent its being carried into execution:

"We understand that the troops now stationed at Corpus Christi, under the command of General Taylor, have been ordered to march over the prairie country towards the Rio Grande, for Brasas, St. Jago, and other places. While at Corpus Christi they have been obliged to hire three schooners as store-ships for their provisions, and have actually carted old houses from Live Oak Point, a distance of ninety miles, to be used as a covering for their stores and ammunition. What they will have to cover and protect these things with when they leave the coast, without the schooners, probably Mr. Marcy can tell. Their course is through a prairie country, where there is no timber to make planks, and no saw-mills if there were any timber. They will have streams to pass for which they have no means provided. Their provisions, as in the Florida war, will be destroyed by the climate and the rains. Their firearms will be entirely ruined by the exposure to the saline atmosphere for want of covers. In short, another system of profligate expenditure, similar to that of Florida, may be expected. A thousand dollars a day has already been paid for the use of a steam-boat, and we no doubt shall soon hear, by the vouchers on file, of a hundred dollars a cord being paid for wood, and other things in proportion, as in the case alluded to."

**THE CANAL OFFICE.**—We understand that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has determined to remove its office from Frederick to Cumberland. The removal is to take place after the first of January next; and the next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the latter place.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (EX-PRESIDENT)** has been obliged to decline attending the "Caldwell Celebration," to take place at Elizabethtown on Monday. In his letter announcing this he says:

"With some uncertainty whether I shall be able even to reach Washington before the meeting of Congress, the undertaking to be present upon an occasion of so much excitement and agitation, though of the most gratifying character, is more than I can adventure in the condition of an outward voyager to decay at this time."

The steam-propeller packet-ship **MASSACHUSETTS**, from Liverpool, for whose safety some anxiety has been expressed in the newspapers, because of her not arriving as soon as was expected, arrived at Holmes's Hole on Wednesday last.

She brought forty-eight cabin passengers and fifty in the steerage. Among the former was the venerable and much-respected Colonel THOMAS H. PERKINS, who, in (we believe) his 85th year, returns in her from a sea-voyage made for health and pleasure. The passengers are said to speak in the highest terms of the ship and her management. Since leaving Liverpool she has experienced a constant succession of head winds, and has used her steam only four or five days during the passage.

We learn that Col. PITCHLYNN, of the Choctaw nation, is now in this city, and will remain during the winter, as the representative of his people, for the purpose of conducting and settling their business with the Government, which mission, we are sure, from the high character of the agent, will be well discharged.

Three nations of Indians are now represented here: the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Pottawatomies. And the presence of their ambassadors suggests the apprehension that there must have been some defect in the management of their business heretofore, or that they are preparing to assume, it may be, a higher rank as members of the human family, and desire to place their affairs on such a solid basis as will enable them to do so.

## THE CHOCTAW STATE.

Some time ago (says the *Pennsylvania Freeman*) we indicated an article which went the rounds of the newspapers in relation to a new State, to be composed of Indians. It has called forth the annexed capital article from the *Racine (Wisconsin) Advocate*:

We have already mentioned that PITCHLYNN, a Choctaw Chief, has been elected by that nation as their representative at Washington, not in Congress, as some papers have thoughtlessly stated. All accounts concur in awarding to him the character of an intelligent and worthy citizen, possessing more than ordinary intellect, with a commanding influence among his people. It would be a magnanimous act on the part of Congress to admit the Choctaw nation, containing some eighty thousand inhabitants, into our Union, with the privileges of an independent State, and to introduce Mr. Pitchlynn on the floor of Congress as a representative of that noble aboriginal race of men whom we have supplanted.

In Wisconsin a community of aboriginal inhabitants, as "Brotherhoods," have been denationalized as "Indians" by act of Congress, and fully invested with all the franchises, privileges, and immunities of the most favored citizens, eligible to the gubernatorial office, as well as to the Executive chair of the United States. And the Brotherhoods have vindicated their title to citizenship (theirs being the first case on record of such privileges having been extended to Indians) by demeaning themselves as a peaceful, moral, and intelligent community.

[The *Choctaws* are, we presume, the most advanced of all our aboriginal tribes in the arts of civilized life. Their country, west of Arkansas, exhibits the most gratifying proofs of their ameliorating progress. Cultivated fields, good farms, good dwellings, churches, schools, common, classical, and scientific—all these evidences of advanced civilization strike the eye on every hand.—*Nat. Int.*]

## THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

In the Charleston Courier of the 21st we have a glimpse of the first three days' proceedings of this body, of which we have time only to give a very brief outline.

On the 12th instant the Convention was temporarily organized by calling to the chair the Hon. E. J. SHIELDS, of Tennessee, and after transacting some preliminary business, and adopting a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report to the Convention suitable officers for its government, the body adjourned for the day.

On Thursday, the 13th, the committee reported the following officers:

**PRESIDENT.**  
Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

**VICE PRESIDENTS.**  
Dr. J. Overton, of Tenn.  
Col. John Hanna, of Ky.  
Col. W. Strong, of Ark.  
Gen. Rogers, of Miss.  
Capt. H. H. Shreve, Mo.  
Hon. O. T. Morgan, La.  
Major A. Black, of S. C.

**SECRETARIES.**  
C. T. M. Noland, of Ark.  
J. D. B. De Bow, of S. C.  
J. G. Harris, of Tenn.  
F. A. Lumsden, of La.  
A. B. Chambers, of Mo.  
T. B. Drinker, of Ohio.  
A. V. S. Lindsey, Tenn.

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. CALHOUN addressed the Convention in a speech of nearly an hour's duration, in exposition of its objects, &c., which was listened to with much attention.

The remainder of the day was principally spent in hearing the reports of the several committees which were appointed at the July Convention; and a resolution was adopted allowing the States and Territories represented, including Texas, a "perfect equality" of voting in all the important proceedings of the body.

On the third day committees were appointed to take charge of the following subjects:

On the Military and Naval Resources of the South and West—W. J. BARTON, of Mississippi, Chairman.

On the Ohio River—THOS. J. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

On the Western River—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Missouri, Chairman.

On the Ship Canal to the Lakes—W. WALTERS, of Illinois, Chairman.

On Western Armory—HENRY EDDY, of Illinois, Chairman.

On Military, Arkansas Road—D. H. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

On Forts and Defences Indian Frontier—A. G. MEYERS, of Arkansas, Chairman.

On Western Mail—M. B. WINCHESTER, of Tennessee, Chairman.

On Western Marine Hospital—D. W. CHRISTIAN, Memphis, Chairman.

On Reclaiming Mississippi Lowlands—D. CRAIGHEAD, of Tennessee, Chairman.

On Manufacturing in the South—WARREN D. PARK, of Tennessee, Chairman.

On Agriculture—J. P. FORT, of Tennessee, Chairman.

On Railroad connection between the Mississippi river and the Southern Atlantic ports—ROBERTSON TORR, of Tennessee, Chairman.

On Warehousing System—B. B. MASON, of Virginia, Chairman.

During the day the Committee on the Military, Arkansas Road made a report, recommending an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars by the General Government for this purpose; but their report was referred to the Committee on Military Defences.

Fifteen States and Territories are represented by five hundred and sixty-four Delegates, as follows:

Kentucky.....	20	Iowa.....	4
Arkansas.....	14	Texas.....	3
Missouri.....	34	Mississippi.....	170
Alabama.....	22	Tennessee.....	235
South Carolina.....	9	Virginia.....	5
North Carolina.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	3
Georgia.....	0	Louisiana.....	16
Illinois.....	21		
Indiana.....	7	Total.....	564

The Convention adjourned on the night of the 15th, after passing a series of resolutions, but without having effected any thing, either in deliberation or in action, which appears to us to be proportionate to the number or the respectability of those who composed it. The Resolutions will be found in another part of this paper.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser that the Corporation of Harvard University, a short time previous to the return of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT from England, addressed to him a letter requesting him to consent to be put in nomination for the office of President of the University, in place of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, resigned, and informing him that in that case he would receive the unanimous vote of the Board for the appointment, which, on the meeting of the Board of Overseers, would be laid before them for their confirmation. Mr. EVERETT has recently given an answer to the application, in which he has consented to receive the appointment.

**FIGHTING BOBS.**—Gen. GREEN, in his History of the Texan Expedition against Mier, observes that those Texan soldiers who had the most bloody mottoes painted upon their caps were the last to prove them true, and he does not recollect seeing one with a "liberty or death" motto who did not take the liberty of returning home a little too soon. It is aptly enough remarked by the Baltimore American that the illustration here given of loud-talking bravery should be kept in mind when we hear noisy declaimers about war treating it as a holiday amusement.

**WARREN AND ERIC CANAL.**—At a public meeting of the citizens of Evansville, Indiana, on the 4th instant, resolutions were adopted expressing their sense of the great importance to the citizens of Indiana of the early completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and urging upon the Legislature the adoption of such measures as will secure the desired effect. Also, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the interest of our foreign bondholders is inseparably connected with our own; and that, by the payment of two per cent. interest on the present indebtedness of the State, they will advance to her a sum sufficient to complete this work, and take the proceeds of the canal, or the lands given by Congress for its completion, as their security for the repayment of the loan, this meeting do earnestly recommend such plan to the consideration of the Legislature; as, by its adoption, the general welfare of the State can be certainly and permanently secured, and her honor placed above reproach."

**IMPROVEMENTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.**—Professor GOURAUD has disposed of his Niagara Falls property to Gen. CHAS. M. REX, of Erie (Pa.) who intends to carry out the project originated by Mr. RATHER, and build a public house at the Falls second to none in the West.

One of the various valorous and bloody-minded correspondents of the government paper, one who dates from Columbus, (Ohio,) thus flares out upon the subject of the Oregon controversy:

"That Oregon is 'not worth fighting about,' is a tale a thousand times told; but that the American people believe it, we are yet to be convinced. The territory of Oregon is the 'Garden of Eden' to the western continent. It embraces every variety of climate, from the 'snow-topped mountain' to the mild everglades of Florida. Nor is its soil less variegated. The fruitful valley of the Willamette is nowhere surpassed."

"her spontaneous herbs  
"In beautiful and wild luxuriance grow,  
"Chaining the traveller to the spot."

"Are not nine hundred millions of acres of land worth fighting about? That is the way we have of 'putting the question' to some wavering minds who tremble at the thought of war."

We shall not insult our readers by any argument against the morality of determining a question of peace or war, not upon the principles of honesty and right, but upon the argument of the robber and the highwayman, that the value of the thing in controversy is to determine the propriety of seizing upon it. But we will lay the principles of honesty and right out of the question, and take the writer upon his own ground, and answer him.

"Are not nine hundred millions of acres of land worth fighting for?" Not if war will lose it, and peace give it to us. As no one can predict the fortune of war—at least not count with certainty on our triumph—war may deprive us of the stake we go to war for; whereas peace gives to our people the quiet settlement of the country, and to our Government the ultimate undisputed possession of it. Peace, therefore, to be preserved by all honorable means, is the true policy of the country, were the territory of Oregon of any thing like the extent and value which this writer ascribes to it.

But is it either of this extent or value? The disputed territory, so far from including nine hundred millions of acres, does not embrace over one-fourth, and little over the tenth part of that extent; and, as to the value of the land—which it does contain, take the following testimony, from a quarter which cannot at least be suspected of being under the influence of party bias in the matter:

"As to the lands in Oregon between 49 and 54 40, they are about the most miserable to be found on the American continent. We shall have occasion to speak of them more particularly in a day or two. It is sufficient now to say, quoting Greenhow, whose principal work on Oregon has been published by order of Congress, 'New Caledonia is the name given by British traders to the country extending north and west of the Columbia regions, to the 56th parallel of latitude. It is a sterile land, of snow-clad mountains, tortuous rivers, and lakes frozen over nearly two-thirds of the year; presenting scarcely a single spot in which any of the vegetables used as food by civilized people can be produced.' This (excepting one degree and twenty minutes of latitude) is the glorious country, a thousand leagues distant, that we talk of fighting about, if we cannot get it any other way."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Governor of TENNESSEE has issued a proclamation appointing the 11th of December for the election of a Representative to Congress from the Nashville district, vice Dr. PEYTON, deceased.

The following patriotic reply of the Hon. WASHINGTON BARROW to a call made upon him to become a candidate for the vacancy, we find in the Nashville Whig:

"To represent this district in the Congress of the United States would be honor enough to satisfy the ambition of any man, however exalted might be his talents or character; much more, therefore, would a humble individual like myself feel and appreciate the distinction which would thus be conferred upon him. But, ardent as might be my desire to attain so elevated a position, I would not willingly do so at the hazard of dissensions or divisions in the Whig ranks. I am Whig to the core. Since my first manhood, I have sacrificed my time and money to advance the Whig cause, and I have resolved, in my secret soul, never to do an act which may inflame the slightest injury upon that glorious cause. If, therefore, it may become necessary to select some more favored individual than myself as the Whig candidate, I shall most cheerfully submit, and shall give him my most cordial and hearty support. Should I be the choice, however, of the Whigs of the district, they may rely upon it that, while they might have found an able champion, they could not have selected one whose whole heart and energies are more completely thrown into the heart and energies of WASHINGTON BARROW."

EDWIN H. EWING, Esq., is also announced as a candidate for the same office.

The Democratic Senator elect from Tennessee, HOPKINS L. TURNER, publishes a card in the Nashville Union explanatory of his position, and in vindication of his recent course as a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. [It is known that he was elected over Mr. NICHOLSON, the caucus nominee of the Democratic party.]

Mr. TURNER gives his reasons for believing that Mr. NICHOLSON was nominated because he was the favorite of the President of the United States; that Executive influence procured his nomination; and that by such interposition the real will of the majority of the people and of the Legislature was suppressed. Mr. TURNER denounces the caucus system:

"It is," he says, "anti-republican in its tendencies, and it virtually destroys the right of suffrage of those of the party who may prefer another political friend to the caucus nominee; and it is dangerous to popular liberty, because the immense influence and patronage of the President can be easily brought to act upon the small body composing a caucus, so as to induce a majority of that body to nominate his favorite; and, according to the caucus doctrine, its nomination is virtually the election of the nominee—thereby enabling the President to dictate the election of whom he will of his political friends."

**LANGUAGE.** (says the New York Evening Gazette,) as an expression of ideas, must, in its formation, take to a greater or less extent the impress of a nation's mind. In other words, it must conform to the national character. Contrast, for example, says the St. Louis New Era, the Saxon with the Italian language. While the latter is all melody, the former is decided and frequently harsh in expression. This is gentle as the breezes of the South; that is rough and tempestuous as the wind of the North. One is euphonic even in its strength—the other is strong, even when most tender. Lord Byron has drawn an admirable contrast between them! Of the latter, he says—

It melts like kisses from a female mouth,  
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,  
With syllables which breathe of the sweet South.  
But the former he calls—  
Our harsh, northern, whistling, grunting guttural,  
Which we are obliged to hiss and spit, and spatter all.

## FROM HAYTI.

By the Mary Chilton we have intelligence from Cape Haytien to the 30th ultimo.

On the 26th ultimo the Dominicans surprised the Haytien garrison at Lexavon, consisting of about three hundred men, and after killing, according to the official accounts, one hundred and twenty-eight men, including a colonel, took possession of the place. On receipt of this intelligence, the President ordered all the troops at Cape Haytien to march for Lexavon; but, information arriving the next day that the Dominicans had evacuated, and burnt the town, the order for marching was countermanded. Lexavon is the principal frontier town on this side of the island, about eighteen leagues to the eastward of Cape Haytien, and just within the Spanish lines. The Haytiens took it from the Dominicans in July last.

The President is still preparing his grand expedition for the reduction of the Spanish part of the island, which, it is said, will be ready to march in the course of a month.

The President had ordered all the ministers and members of the Council of State to reside at Cape Haytien, and several of the officials had already arrived from Port au Prince.—*Boston Whig.*

## BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The quarterly reports of the Banks of the State of New York for the year ending the 1st November instant show the following results:

	February 1.	May 1.	August 1.	Nov. 1.
Loans & discounts	\$70,888,578	\$74,646,060	\$70,179,266	\$74,780,435
Stocks	10,244,043	10,086,904	10,800,616	10,962,828
Specie	6,839,266	6,818,324	5,999,527	5,884,545
Cash items	4,891,886	6,180,852	4,754,885	5,947,585
Bank notes	2,387,008	2,512,474	2,488,117	2,528,503
Due from banks	7,684,830	7,533,713	7,791,489	9,533,625
Capital	43,474,146	43,555,928	43,065,627	42,845,428
Circulation	18,113,403	19,581,543	18,464,410	21,625,239
Deposits	25,676,246	28,425,967	27,636,520	31,773,991
Due to banks	11,301,102	12,965,232	13,962,146	12,829,854
Due from funds	1,607,572	1,257,358	1,236,240	1,581,530

It will be seen that most of the items indicating condition and a prosperous business have largely increased since the last report, and are larger than at any period during the year. The loans and discounts have increased since the 1st of August \$4,601,169, and are higher by \$134,375 than at any former period of the year. The specie is \$1,991,309 more than in February, and \$24,382 less than in August. The cash items have increased \$1,192,700 since the last report. The amount due from banks has increased \$1,742,137. The circulation shows the large increase of \$3,160,829; and the deposits the still larger increase of \$4,137,471.—*Albany Argus.*

The National Intelligencer and Whig journals of last week state that there are nine Whigs chosen to the Michigan Senate, when the truth is that there will not be a single Whig in that body.—*Boston Post.*

We take occasion to correct our error, into which we were led by a respectable paper of New York. The Whigs of Michigan have done well in reducing the Locofoco majority in that State, and considerably augmenting their strength in the Legislature, where last year they had only six or seven members; but they have not done quite so well as to obtain nine members of the Senate.

## THE BOUNTIFUL WEST.

A run westward upon the railroads and along the line of the canals enabled us to see, and, to some extent to realize, the abundant and abounding agricultural resources of the West. The country is taxed to its utmost capacity with wheat. The canal is taxed to its utmost capacity with boats. An intelligent forwarder, who has been constantly upon the tow-path for the last fifteen years, and who knows pretty accurately the extent of the means for removing property, and with whom we travelled on Monday, gave it as his opinion that there was then at least two hundred thousand barrels of flour afloat between Buffalo and Albany. He counted, within the distance of ten miles east of Utica, seventy-five boats, twenty-three of which were loaded wholly or in part with flour. Every thing in the shape, form, or semblance of a canal-barge has been set in motion. An enterprising miller at Rochester, foreseeing the exigency that occurred, purchased an acre of old scows that lay sunk in the basin, and now has a dozen of them employed in the transportation of flour. The weather continues mild, and there is reason to suppose that the canal will continue navigable for a week or two longer.—*Albany Journal.*

"Tempering the Wind to the Storm Lamb."—After the severe drought last summer, which cut short the crop of hay over a great extent of country, a kind Providence gives us an autumn of extraordinary mildness, that now, almost at the end of November, the grass is still growing, and it is unnecessary as yet for the farmers to make the least encroachment upon their winter's supply.

The grain crops in several European countries were deficient, and so our great canal is kept open and in full operation to an unusually late period, by which means vast quantities of wheat and flour are received at tide, ready to be shipped across the ocean, which would otherwise have remained in the interior till another season. By the same process the farmer, who, for several years past, has scarcely been able to hold his own, receives an unexpected windfall, by which he will be able to struggle on for some time longer.

In our paper of yesterday we stated our belief that a war between England and this country was inevitable. There is too much hatred between the people of the two countries, too many causes of exasperation between their Governments, too many unsettled questions, and too little desire to compromise manifested, to lead us to hope for a pacific termination of the difficulties. The contest is rapidly approaching, and we might as well reflect upon its consequences, and prepare ourselves for its prosecution.—*Delhi.*

Bah. This is the burden of the common cry: "Compromise is all of the question, war is inevitable—blood must flow." Set the brains of the two nations aside, and consult only the heart, and the universal cry will be for peace. Who wants war? The adventurous and reckless? Who desires to see two nations, whose interests are so interwoven, break the golden cord of amity, and set at each other like wild beasts? One would suppose there was something to be gained by a fight—the populace, whose senseless echo of the cries of wicked partisans breaks on the ear, would be benefited by the spilling of blood. Do the people reflect that with decreased means, they will have to pay the bill—that their flesh and bones will be the price of the glory or shame of the contest? It is not a thing, this war, to talk of with an idle utopian tongue.

There is, in the present aspect of the Oregon affair, absolutely nothing to justify even a whisper of war. All the rumors with which the press has teemed for the last three months, do not establish the first position, that we cannot not take possession of the whole territory in dispute without striking a blow. There is nothing in the action of the British Government to warrant the inference that Great Britain will fight at all for Oregon. The eagle of the *Times* is worth no more than the eagle of the *Union*, and that is worth nothing at all.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.**—Ex-Governor HILL and Senator PERCIVAL are talking pretty good of each other. The ex-Governor says of the ex-Senator that "during the five years he was in Congress he did nothing evincing even a modicum of talent, and made no speech which threw any light upon any subject;" and that he can't even "indite a sentence correctly in the English language." The ex-Senator says of the ex-Governor that he "cares nothing about the absurd, senseless, and unprovoked ravings of this bad old man;" that "the general impression seems to be that he is really laboring under partial mental aberration," &c.

## LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlantic mail steamer **BRITANNIA** reached Boston on Thursday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant. She brings papers to the day of her sailing.

Though the news by this arrival is not of much political importance, yet it is of considerable interest in a commercial point of view.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, the deficient harvest in England, the high price of provisions, and the threatened famine amongst the lower classes, have prompted the Premier to hold three Cabinet Councils, for the purpose of devising some measures for the relief of the country. The result of the deliberations of Ministers not having been officially promulgated when the *Britannia* left, the following extracts embrace all the information we have upon the subject:

"OPENING OF THE PORTS FOR THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GRAIN.—A Cabinet Council was held at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel on the 31st ultimo, another was held at the same place on Saturday, the 1st instant, and another on Monday afternoon, the 3d instant. The Examiner of the 1st instant contains the following remarks:

"A Cabinet Council, the first since the prorogation of Parliament, was held yesterday afternoon at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens, at which all the Ministers were present; but the Gazette of last night does not contain the expected Order in Council for opening the ports for the admission of foreign grain, as a statement which was published by an evening contemporary may have led the people to expect.

"The only announcement which the Gazette contains is the notification of a strict and rigorous blockade of the ports of the Oriental Republic, on the east coast of South America, having been established by her Majesty's naval forces on that station, in conjunction with those of the King of the French."

The following is the "statement" alluded to by the Examiner, which appeared in the *Globe* of the 30th ultimo:

"A most important rumor circulates, in select circles in the city, relative to the terms on which foreign grain and flour are to be admitted for home consumption by the Order in Council expected to-morrow. If we are correctly informed, the following will be the scale laid down: Wheat 4s.; barley 2s.; oats 1s.; beans and peas 2s. per quarter; and flour 2s. per sack. This order will release about one million quarters of grain and flour in bond in the United Kingdom, 170,000 barrels of flour on the way from the United States, and 150,000 barrels from Canada."

The Morning Chronicle has the following remarks on this subject:

"A suspension of the Corn Laws becomes daily more necessary; indeed it appears to be inevitable, and we find the rumor gaining ground that Parliament will be called together at an earlier period than usual. Whether the ports will be opened for the admission of grain by an Order in Council, or by a hasty act of legislation, remains still a subject of doubt. Though Sir Robert Peel will, in all probability, open the ports by an Order in Council, yet it is equally necessary that the earliest opportunity should be sought to obtain from Parliament its sanction for that act. It is, therefore, more probable that the ports will be opened by an Order in Council at once, and Parliament summoned for an early day in November."

The London Observer, which is considered to be in the confidence of the administration, has the following remarks:

"Our readers are doubtless well aware that no such orders as those talked of for relaxing the Corn Laws, or for immediately summoning Parliament, can issue from a Cabinet Council, should these measures be deemed ever so necessary for the public welfare. Such orders can emanate only from the Queen in Council, and for that purpose a Privy Council must be held. We have not heard that any such Privy Council have yet been issued, nor is it known whether the deliberations of the Cabinet had arrived at maturity for such a step."

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been inactive, and prices had declined 1d. per lb.

The Corn Markets were much agitated, and, as a large quantity of gold was expected to leave the country for the purpose of paying for foreign grain, money was scarce.

The Railway speculation, which had become a mania, and had reached a point at which its explosion was seen to be certain, has finally burst and brought bankruptcy and ruin to thousands who had become involved. The *London Times*, in a series of articles, had exposed the frauds by which this speculation was carried on, and, aiding the reaction of public sentiment, had hastened the catastrophe.

The *Times* of the 3d contains the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate the actual condition of the potato crop. They state that the best use to be made of the diseased potatoes is the extraction of starch from them, and express the opinion that starch, by being mixed with oatmeal, may be converted into an excellent and economical article of food. They recommend the preparation of establishments for its manufacture, and also the erection of kilns to dry the potatoes, as in that way they may be preserved for a much longer time.

Mr. O'CONNELL is profiting by the distress that prevails throughout the kingdom to renew and enlarge his demands upon the Government. He not only requires the opening of the ports to foreign grain, but in addition a grant of public money to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food; he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentee, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents; he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island, and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain. The magnitude of these demands may give some more vivid idea of the reality and extent of the prevailing distress.

There is a rumor of a probable change in the English Ministry. The *London Morning Post*, of the 3d instant, copies the following paragraph from the *Brighton Herald*, with the heading "very possible":

"We learn, from a source on which we place great reliance, that important changes are in course of operation in the Ministry; and that there is little doubt that Lord John Russell will join the Administration of Sir Robert Peel; that Lord Stanley will retire from the office of Colonial Secretary, and will be succeeded by Lord John."

There is nothing new of any great importance from the Continent. It is said that Marshal SOULT has resolved to resign his post as Minister of War. The railway fever continues to rage in France. In Germany the Zoll-Verein has given a decision that the present duties shall remain unaltered, with the exception of half-cotton half-linen figured stuffs, on which the duties are to be slightly raised. The tariff with the present duties, with the exception noticed, has been ordered to be printed, and to remain in operation for three years.

A railway is projected from St. Petersburg to Odessa, from the Baltic to the Northern Sea, with an embranchment towards Persia, and from thence to the East Indies and China. It is a gigantic project. On such a line, people, in the course of three days, could pass from the frigid to the torrid zone, from intense cold to burning heat.

The Emperor of Russia, by a rapid journey, unexpectedly joined the Empress on the 19th ultimo, who was previously in Italy. They arrived with a suite of seventy-five persons at Genoa, whence they embarked on the 22d on board some Russian frigates, which were waiting in the port, for Palermo. The Empress was in an extremely feeble state of health, but she had revived somewhat under the climate of Italy.

From India and China news has been received in London by a private express from Alexandria, via Trieste, to show the superiority of the route through Germany to that through France. It left Alexandria on the 20th, and reached London on the 30th. The regular mail was some